THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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NOTICE

THE Trustees of the HINDOO PATRIOT Newspaper and Press have this day appointed Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari, of No. 27 Mott's Lane, Manager of the Hindoo Patriot Press, and authorised him to sign all bills, to grant receipts, under his signature as Manager, for all sums remitted to him on account of the Press, and generally to conduct the business of the Press on behalf of the Trustees and under their instructions.

Under the direction of the Trustees,
RAJENDRALALA MITRA,
One of the Trustees.

CALCUTTA
September 11, 1886.

With reference to the above Notice I request that all business communications (advertisements, changes of address, jobworks &c.,) should be addressed to me as Manager, at the present Office of the paper, No. 27 Mott's Lane, and all remittances made payable to me.

All old Bills, not yet realized, will be countersigned by me before re-issue; and henceforward all Bills and Receipts will be signed by me as Manager of the Press on behalf of the Trustees.

Calcutta
7 Mott's Lane
September 12, 1886

RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI,
Manager,
Hindoo Patriot Press.

THE WEEK

MONDAY, 15TH NOVEMBER.

THE *Law Times* of Madras hears that the Government wanted to have the services of Sir Madhava Rao on the Public Service Commission, but that that gentleman has declined. Good grounds must there have been for the "thinking" knight to decline when he knew that he could not be of any material use on the Commission. 'The Thinker' has of late not been distinguished for pro-Indian tendencies, and he must have had a natural dislike for a position in which he could be acceptable neither to Europeans nor to Indians.

THE Colonial Exhibition will, it is said, yield a profit of £60,000. If so, are the guarantors to share in the profits? The Government of India and other Governments made a goodly advance and are in all fairness entitled to have proportionate shares.

WHAT has been the good of the Excise Commission? A contemporary shows it in figures. During the year 1885-86 the Excise revenue amounted to Rs. 95,81,583 against Rs. 1,00,48,969 of 1884-85 showing a decrease of Rs. 4,67,387. But we have to do with country spirits. In 1885-86 the revenue from that source was Rs. 45,10,228 against Rs. 48,55,222 showing a decrease of Rs. 3,44,994. There were 590 distillery shops in 1885-86 against 479 of the previous year, and 3,614 outstills against 3,943 in 1884-85. The aggregate number of shops of both sorts decreased from 4,422 in 1884-85 to 4,204 in 1885-86. It will be remembered that the Excise Commission advised the opening of distillery shops in sudder stations which has led to the diminution in the number of outstills. It is yet too early however to say whether and how far its recommendations will affect the Excise revenue.

A well-known armless lady artist, Traulein Hansmann, was married the other day at Nauremburg. The bride signed the marriage contract with her feet, and the wedding ring was placed on the fourth toe of her right foot.

THERE are 150,000 persons engaged, in one capacity or another, in London theatres and music halls. Will Callcutta try a comparison? We are not musical nor melancholy either. Those who cry themselves hoarse about the contaminated atmosphere of Beadon Street Theatres, will have the consolation that the evil in that direction is at any rate infinitesimal, and has no great chances for the present, of spreading itself.

CRIME in the Punjab is reported to be gradually on the increase. While the population of that Province has increased since 1861 by about 26 per cent, the most heinous offences have increased comparatively to a very tremendous proportion:—Murder by 17 per cent., robbery by 134 per cent., burglary by 257 per cent and dacoity by 35 percent. So many as 473 murders and 16,000 burglaries occurred during the last year. Rather a natural and inevitable consequence of advancing civilization. We once published in this paper some statistics to show that while in Bengal one in evey 357 was hauled up before a police court for a criminal offence, in every 52 was so treated in England. People here should be seven times more criminal than what they are to attain the standard of English civilization.

TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

THE longstanding dispute about the Brahmo Mandir belonging to the Brahmo Somaj of India, has been brought to a close. The Trust deed was duly executed and registered on the 9th instant. It makes over the Mandir property to three trustees, appointed by the unanimous voice of the congregation and the Apostolical Durbar about two years ago, namely, Babu Krishna Bihari Sen, Bhai Amrita Lal Bose, and Bhai Gour Govinda Roy.

THE Nationalist deputation which waited upon Mr. Gladstone lately at Hawarden, presented him an address signed by 500,000 Irish-women, in recognition of his services to their country.

IT is understood that the Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham will take furlough after the conclusion of his work with the Finance Committee, preparatory to retirement, and that he will not resume his seat on the Calcutta High Court Bench. What a relief it would be if the rumour be true though we can well conceive how the *subjanta* will be missed in certain coteries and by the Healthites in particular.

FROM Vienna and Berlin it is announced that the Sultan has signed an Irade authorising, in principle, the project of an Austrian engineer, Herr Pressel, for the construction of 4,385 kilomoters of small guage railways in Asiatic Turkey, at a cost of 600,000,000 francs. The network of railways will extend from Constantinople to the Persian Gulf, and the concessionaire is empowered to build a train line from Broussa by Angora and Diarbekir to Svedje, from Kaisarich to Samsun, and from Siva to Erzeroum. It is stated that a number of Berlin bankers are opening negotiations with certain Paris firms in order to raise the capital required to carry out the project. This brings the possibility of an overland route to Calais within the bounds of remote probability. Does it though?

COUNT Angelo de Gubernatis, while in India, was so far charmed with Hinduism that he went through the ceremony of the Brahminical thread investiture. This is what he says:—"I venerate Christianity above all religions of the world, but besides Christ—the God of Love—I can still find a place in my mind for the worship of Brahma—a pure spirit, a supreme spirit which pervades and rules the world; the worship of Buddha, the man who sanctified himself by his love of his fellow-creatures: the worship of Zoroaster, which regards light as the symbol of divine essence, goodness and wisdom. Therefore, holding sincerely the views, and loving India affectionately, I desired the privilege of being consecrated a Brahmin by an illustrious son of Brahma."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* has inaugurated what may be styled sensational journalism. Its latest feat has been to offer prizes for a correct enumeration of the best orator, debator, administrator, witty speaker, bore, popular member, unpopular member, eccentric member, pompous member, accomplished obstructionist, ministerial catechiser, and most able answerer of awkward questions in the House of Commons. The results are curious. The best orator, debator, administrator and most popular member is declared to be Mr. Gladstone. On the whole the results are as follows:—1. The best Orator—Mr. Gladstone. 2. The best debator—Mr. Gladstone. 3. The best administrator—Mr. Gladstone. 4. The most witty speaker—Sir W. Lawson. 5. The greatest bore—Mr. Ashmead Bartlett. 6. The most popular member—Mr. Gladstone. 7. The most unpopular member—Mr. Bradlaugh. 8. The most eccentric member—Mr. Biggar. 9. The most pompous member—Sir W. Harcourt. 10. The clearest catechiser—Mr. Labouchere. 11. The most accomplished obstructionist—Mr. Biggar. 12. The most able answerer of awkward questions—Mr. Gladstone.

WEDNESDAY, 17th NOVEMBER.

WE see Sir Charles Dilke is again trying to get himself admitted into society. He was present on the 14th October at a largely-attended meeting of the Chelsea Liberal Association, where he met with an enthusiastic reception. How soon public opinion veers round in England!

Hon. V. Ramrengar, Prime Minister to the Maharajah of Travancore, has just declined to accept an increase by Rs. 500 to his pay on the ground that "it would be a burden to the subjects." This explains how Travancore can afford to be the 'model' State. British officials would do well if they could take a leaf out of the Travancore Ministe.'s book.

AT the meeting of the Town Council of the Calcutta Corporation on Saturday before last, the Chairman proposed that the question of celebrating in an appropriate manner the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign be taken into consideration. It was resolved that the Municipality ought to take the lead in the matter, but that it ought to invite other public bodies and Associations in Calcutta to co-operate with it, and if these bodies concurred that a public meeting ought to be called in the Town Hall, to enable the general public to participate in the arrangements. The Chairman was, therefore, requested to place himself in communication with the chief public bodies and Associations in Calcutta, and ascertain their views, also, if possible, to arrange a preliminary meeting in order to prepare suitable proposals to lay before a public meeting. It was also resolved that he should address the Local Government, and ask that one and the same day might be fixed for the celebration in all the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor, or, if possible, in all India, as there is said to be a general feeling that the 20th of June being in the middle of the hottest month of the year, when the metropolis is most empty would be an unsuitable date.

THE next examination for the Indian Civil Service will be held on the 1st June, 1887.

THE King of Portugal recently conferred the three military Orders of Portugal upon the baby King of Spain. It appears that the Monarch was highly delighted and expressed his satisfaction by a desperate attempt to swallow one of his new decorations.

INTELLIGENCE received in Vienna from St. Petersburg states that it is proposed to replace General Kaulbars by General Gourko, who has been summoned to St. Petersburg from Warsaw. Will he not be allowed to complete the mischief he has begun under so excellent auspices ?

DURING the last 66 years the inhabitants of the German capital have increased from 162,000 to nearly a million and a half,–so that the population has considerably more than doubled during the last two and twenty years. Meanwhile, activity in building is by no means in proportion. While in Paris, 2,501 new houses were built in 1883, with its slowly increasing population, only 306 gives the number in Berlin for the same year—the latest for which statistics under this head are given. The result is that overcrowding is a signal feature in Berlin, no fewer than 100,000 persons living underground.

THURSDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

MEETINGS are being held at various towns in the Deccan to protest against the abolition of the Deccan College at Poona. Timely agitation may yet avert the catastrophe. It is wonderful how the sheers of retrenchment are applied first and most in the direction of High Education, as if its abolition is the surest means of bringing about other desirable reforms.

THE Fat Men's Association of New York are mourning the loss of their President, who has died at the respectable weight of 30 stone 6lbs. When elected to the chair, ten years ago, however, the President turned the scale at 37 stone, 7lbs., or over six maunds and a half.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN is expected in Calcutta by the 21st instant, when he will have consulted the heads of the several Local Governments and Administrations as to the arrangement of the new provincial contracts. He is also to be here in time to receive the final report of the Finance Committee.

THE Board of the local Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association have submitted their suggestions as to possible retrenchments in the public expenditure to the Finance Committee. The letter is mainly devoted to advocating the formation of Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Regiments, which the Board appear to think the greatest economy that could be suggested. Nothing like leather is an old but good story.

A correspondent writes :—I do not know whether the Earl of Dufferin acquired any knowledge of the Muscovite tongue while he was Ambassador in the capital of the Tsar ; but I remember his Excellency telling me, in St. Petersburg, in 1883, that Prince Bismarck, when he was Prussian Minister to Russia, acquired a thorough knowledge of the language. And thereby hangs a tale. To understand the gist of the little apologue you must bear in mind that the Russian peasant always wears his shirt (which is usually of red calico), not inside but outside his nether garments. Lord Dufferin was on his way to St. Petersburg to present his credentials to the Tsar, he made a brief halt at Berlin, paid a visit to Prince Bismarck, and asked him frankly to give him some insight into the real character of the people, among whom he was to sojourn. "Well, my dear Lord," replied the Imperial Chancellor, "the Russian is a good fellow—a very good fellow—*till he tucks his shirt in.*" One of the shrewdest things, I apprehend, that "the Man of Blood and Iron" ever said. He meant that the Russian peasant, with his shirt outside his galligaskins, was a brave, faithful, affectionate fellow (he is fifty millions strong in Europe alone) ; but that the average Russian gentleman, who "tucks his shirt in," and wears in addition evening dress, with patent-leather shoes, and a Gibus hat, or a military uniform plastered all over with gold lace and decorations, is about as consummate a rascal as the eye ever saw or that the ear ever heard of. And does not a tale hang *thereby* too ? We wonder how the 'koffs and boffs' will relish the joke.

FRIDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

THE *Indian Daily News* writes—we hear that before leaving Simla for the plains, a number of the employees in Government offices who have been accustomed to migrate annually with the Viceroy, the Council, and their immediate official chiefs, being unsettled in their minds on the subject by the vigour and earnestness of the popular agitation against the exodus, formally applied for information as to what would be done next year to guide them regarding arrangements for house accomodation, &c. The reply of the Finance Department, was that there is no doubt whatever the migration will go forward next year as it did this year and has done in years past. The grant of a direct loan by Government to the Simla Municipality for the purpose of completing the Town Hall may be taken as another indication of the Government's firm conviction that it is strong enough to practise injustice and indulge in extravagance to its full bent in contemptuous defiance of whatever popular outcry may be raised. But it would at least be decent to wait for the result of the submission of the question to Parliament. When the subject comes for discussion, there are likely to be some home truths uttered that will not be very palatable to the Simla sybarites ; and we would fain believe it not so improbable as their desire prompts them to conclude that the House of Commons will exhibit such a sense of right and justice as will suggest insistance upon a very large curtailment of the huge evil, if not its total abolition so far as the Government Departments are concerned.

A correspondent complains :—The Wellington Square is a public place, for public convenience and benefit. The condition of the place is almost *wretched* and *deplorable*. To be brief—(1) Bazaar coolies, fishwomen and *methers* even with their wares frequent it in the morning just at the time of morning walk, and the consequence is gentlemen are not at all served by it. The Square is made a thoroughfare. I do not know of any other Square being so used. The cause for it is that there is no railing round the garden like the other places. (2) In the afternoon—the time for evening walk—a lot of Eurasian boys play at cricket there. I know the Commissioner of Police has the power of granting the use of grounds on the *maidan* for cricket, but it is a novel and dangerous thing to allow such practices in places where little children go to get fresh air. I have been hurt several times by balls. This cricket field is in the northern portion of the garden, and in a place which is the best in the garden. (3) The preachers use the Southern section in three groups, much to the annoyance and discomfort of the public. I do not know why and by whom they are allowed to hold their meetings. Surely this is a very good instance to show the utter incapacity of the Commissioners to use their powers. I remember Mr. Harrison once tried to drive them away, but a bench of honorary magistrates held that he had no power to drive them without the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor. I think this ruling was based on the assumption that he acted in the capacity of Commissioner of Police. The garden is the property of the Municipality, and the Commissioners ought, for the sake of decency and order, to drive them. I do not know what led the worthy conscript fathers to allow the Mahomedans a pavement in the Western section for washing themselves, and then go to prayer. I think the Square was not intended to be a *mosque*. There happen at times little *golmals*. I think if the Commissioners ask their worthy Chairman to request the Inspector of the Bowbazar Thanna to submit a report on the *golmals*, the Commissioners will find what an abuse of their powers has been made." The complaint is well-founded and we trust the Commissioners will take steps to remove the nuisance.

KAISER Wilhelm, though he can be lavish enough at times, is fond enough of making his "little economies." For instance, he employs habitually the fly-leaves of the letters aud reports of his Ministers and councillors for his replies and instructions, and for that purpose he always keeps a pair of scissors within reach. Take care of your pennies and your pounds will take care of themselves.

THE Bombay University Syndicate have determined to throw the University Library open to all graduates and under-graduates, who may be proposed and seconded by two fellows of the University. The Library will be opened from 12 to 5 on week days. This, it has been pointed out, will be very inconvenient for *bona-fide* students, who are generally engaged between these hours. A local paper thinks that an effort should be made to open it in the evenings. The Calcutta dons might with advantage follow the example.

SATURDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.

THE area of forest land in Bengal protected from fire at the end of 1885-86 was 829,235 acres, showing a considerable increase over the previous year. The work, however, was not carried out without encountering some difficulties in Angul and Singhbhoom. In the former district the difficulty arose from the impossibility of properly clearing the boundaries at the numerous points where their exact position is still in dispute with the adjoining Native States. In Singbhoom the difficulty arose with the people, as the wild aboriginal races inhabiting the forest have been accustomed from time immemorial to burn the jungle at certain seasons, and were by no means inclined to give up their ancient custom. The consequence was that in Singbhoom only 20,800 acres out of 101,102 acres were successfully protected. In all the remaining forests in which protection was extended the results proved very successful as out of 548,933 acres taken in hand only 12,304 were burnt.

IT is currently reported that an expenditure of two lacs of Rupees has been sanctioned on account of furniture for the new *Vice-regal Lodge*, Simla ; and that Messrs. Edward Lazarus & Co., of this city are likely to obtain the contract for the supply of the furniture. Does that look like success to the Exodus Agitation ?

IT is rumoured that the Finance Committee has submitted a proposal to the Government of India, in which it is suggested that in future all clerks proceeding to Simla should be provided with Railway Warrants or Passes, instead of the usual travelling allowances. The family allowances hitherto given should also be discontinued and 30 per cent. of their salary for maintenance at the hills would be quite sufficient, but in no case the amount is to exceed Rs. 50. This proposal if adopted will doubtless add to an uncomfortable extent, to the annoyance and discontent of the Subordinate Staff, which were conspicuously evidenced a few years back, when the travelling and other allowances to the Hills, had suffered mutilation at the hand of Officialism. If the institution is to be kept up at all it must be kept up in all its grandeour and completeness. Is it fair to subject the poor *Kerani* to the inclemencies of a severely trying weather on insufficient allowance which means insufficient food and clothing ? Will the rule apply to the big sahibs in any way, or will ladies shoes and pianos and ponies belonging to them be still frankable.

OWING to the local stock of gunpowder being very low, and to the impending abolition of the Gunpowder Factory, the Madras Government has ordered the discontinuance of the time gun, hitherto fired at noon and at 8 P. M. How very economical ! But has the amount of inconvenience likely to be entailed on the public been adequately considered ? Why not dispense with some of the useless salutes on the arrival and departure of big guns ! Pennywise and pound-foolish policy is the bane of Indian economic administration. The local Municipality will probably come forward and pay for the powder.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(Session 1886-7.)

Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the *23rd Inst.*, at 7 p m.

Subject: Heat and Temperature—their Measurement.

Lecture by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *25th Inst.*, at 7 p. m.

Subject: Refraction through Prisms.

Lecture by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on *Friday*, the *26th Inst.*, at 7 p. m.

Subject. Oxygen and Carbon Compounds of Sulphur.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday*, the *27th Inst.*

Junior Class from 3 to 4 p. m.

Subject: Silver and Mercury.

Senior Class from 4 to 5 p. m

Subject: Water Analysis (qualitative).

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the lectures of the Session Rs. 6; for 12 consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

Only the regular students of the Association will be admitted to the Practical Demonstrations. A separate fee of 4 annas will be charged for each demonstration.

Mahendra Lal Sircar, M. D.,

November 20th, 1886. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot.

Monday, November 22, 1886.

THE ADMISSION OF INDIANS TO THE HIGHER CIVIL SERVICE.

It will be in the recollection of the reader that two years ago Mr. Cotterell Tupp, C. S., the able Accountant General of the North-Western Provinces, wrote an admirable letter to the *Pioneer* on the age limit for candidates for the Indian Civil Service. We noticed that letter at length in these columns at the time of its appearance. Mr. Tupp, urged therein that the age of admission to the Civil Service of India ought to be increased, if not to its former limit of 22, yet at any rate to 21, instead of 19, the present maximum. He showed that the creation of the Statutory Civil Service, which must necessarily be inferior to the covenanted service in pay, status and public estimation, was no compensation to Indians for their practical exclusion from the Covenanted Service. He further contended that the British Government was bound in honour, considering the previous pledges and assurances given by it, to revise the rules of admission to the Covenanted Service in such a manner that a Native of India, instead of being virtually excluded, would have just as good an opportunity of entering the service as any Englishman. The Anglo-Indian Press, of course, differed from Mr. Tupp's broad and liberal views on the Civil Service question; but they were supported by the entire Native Press with remarkable unanimity.

Taking advantage of the appointment of the Public Service Commission, Mr. Tupp has again generously come forward to discuss the important question of the admission of Indians to the higher Civil Service. His letter on the subject, which appeared in the *Pioneer* of the 13th instant, demands careful and attentive consideration. The position taken up by him is that no intermediate service between the Covenanted and the ordinary Uncovenanted Services will either satisfy the just aspirations of the educated class of Indians or produce a body of Native administrators as the Government admittedly desires to possess. This must be the opinion of every intelligent and unprejudiced person, who has carefully studied the whole question. Mr. Tupp points out that the present Statutory Civil Service has 'by common consent' failed, and that the young men appointed to it were not to blame for the failure. Except in a few cases in Bengal, the recruits for the Statutory Civil Service were aristocratic noodles, or at best mediocrities without any official experience whatever. The Statutory Civilian was expected to do his work under singular disadvantages as compared with his European or competition associates. Mr. Tupp writes:—"*They* had had a careful legal and general training extending over many years in England—*he* had often had none or next to none; *They* belonged to a dominant and energetic race to whom obedience was naturally and by custom rendered—*he* belonged to the same race as the officials who were nominally subordinate to him, but who being almost always of greater experience and knowledge than himself, resented his appointment and often thwarted his plans; *They* stood apart from all the influence and disabilities of caste and religion—*he* was subject to them all; *They* belonged to a great service and a social body, all the traditions of which served to keep them honorable and to help them in hours of temptation and difficulty—*he* was but half admitted to the service and was wholly excluded from social equality, his salary was inferior, and from his training it was almost impossible that he could aspire to the higher posts in competition with men who had every advantage, position, and interest. Yet this was the man who was expected to be in every way the equal, officially and socially, of the European Civilians with whom he was associated." Such a plan, it is needless to say, was bound to fail, and its failure has not surprised any body.

It is most important to determine what are the conditions for success in any scheme which is to be substituted for the present one. He states that if the Government wishes to obtain Native officials of the highest class both for ability and moral conduct, it must do three things: it must (1) make the field of selection as wide as it is for the European service, (2) it must reward the successful candidates with exactly the same advantages of salary and social and official position which are now given to the ordinary covenanted service; (3) it must secure that they go through a training as complete, as accurate, and as effectual as that which the European candidates now enjoy. We observe that Mr. Tupp sees no absolute necessity for Indian candidates passing at the open competitions in England as they are now required to do. He would have separate examinations in India for them. He remarks that the examinations could be made exactly the same out here, or the very same papers could be sent to India, and the Indian and English candidates could be arranged on one list. Mr. Tupp does not think it essential that the modes of selection must be exactly the same for the Indian as for the English candidate. We do not agree with Mr. Tupp's views on this point. We think that the mode of selection for both Indian and English candidates should be exactly the same. We have over and over again said in these columns in the most emphatic terms possible that our educated countrymen do not want a shorter and easier route of admission to the Covenanted Service specially provided for them. They contemptuously decline all suggestions of the kind. We have always as strongly spoken against such proposals as against the entire exclusion of Natives from the Civil service. We take it for an unquestionable maxim that the same preparation, which Englishmen require to qualify them for the Civil Service is equally necessary for Indians. The difficulty of the competitive examination is the test which has been unanimously agreed upon as necessary to exclude from the service men who are unfit. We wish our countrymen to be subjected to the same test, simply because we wish the unfit among our countrymen to be excluded. Only they should not be required to proceed to England at an immense sacrifice for the sake of a mere chance of success in a competition to obtain a service in their own fatherland. The best course which could be adopted for the attainment of the object we have in view would be the holding of simultaneous examinations of candidates for the Indian Civil Service *in India and in England*, in accordance with the recommendation made by the committee appointed by the India Office to consider the question. That committee unanimously reported that when the competition system was adopted it could not have been intended to exclude Natives of India from the Civil Service, but, as a matter of fact, the *locale* of the competitive test operated to all intents and purposes, as a bar to the appearance of Indian candidates. The law, no doubt, declares them eligible; but the difficulties opposed to a Native leaving India and residing in England for a time are so great that, as a general rule, it is almost impossible for a Native to successfully compete at the periodical examinations held in England. The committee wrote:—"Were this inequality removed, we should no longer be exposed to the charge of keeping promises to the ear and breaking them to the hope. The committee have no hesitation in giving preference to the second scheme, namely, to hold simultaneously two examinations, one in England and one in India, *both being identical in their nature*, as being the fairest and most in accord with the principles of a general competition for a common object." This proposal was made more than a quarter of a century ago; but it has not yet been carried out. The Government has merely to give effect to the recommendation made by the committee of 1860 and the Civil Service question will be satisfactorily solved.

Mr. Tupp, we are sorry to say, insists on it as an essential condition that all the Indian candidates selected for the covenanted service should go through a course of training in Europe and not be appointed to offices here without an experience of European life and character. We fail to perceive the necessity for such an experience. The Civil Servants will have for their life's duty the judging of Indian life, Indian manners, Indian customs and Indian wants, wishes and aspirations; and "experience of European life," cannot supply any of these. True, experience means knowledge, and the greater the experience the greater would be the knowledge; but that does not imply necessary special fitness for Indian work. We hold that a person who has travelled all over Europe and America and acquired the different languages and literatures of those places, is better informed than those who have not these qualifications, but it would be absurd to make such knowledge a *sine qua non* for Indian service. It is not made so in the case of Englishmen, and the condition should not be otherwise for Indians. It would be a mockery of fair play to urge that the Natives of India, who are governed by peculiar social customs, should be required, as an essential condition of their admission to higher employment in the public service, to expatriate themselves from their own country, tear themselves away from family-ties, subordinate religious feelings—in a word totally to denationalize themselves for the sake of service.

THE NORTHBROOK INDIAN CLUB AND MR. BOURKE.

The Northbrook Indian Club entertained the Hon'ble Mr. Bourke at a banquet to mark their sense of approbation, on his appointment as Governor of Madras. Lord Northbrook himself presided at the dinner, and, in proposing the health of the guest of the evening made a neat little speech. Mr. Bourke, in acknowledging the toast also spoke very sensibly Post-prandial utterances do not as a rule, contain any thing worth noticing; but the speeches in question form an exception to the rule. They are characterised by a breadth of view, which cannot but be admired.

Lord Northbrook began by pointing out that the duties and responsibilities imposed upon Governors and Lieutenant-Governors in India were of the highest order, and increased in importance day by day. His lordship observed: "The spread of education had

given rise to aspirations of new kinds, and the duties which the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors had to perform had been greatly increased by the system of decentralization established in India by Lord Mayo, the lamented brother of the new Governor of Madras. The general remarks which he had made with regard to the increased embarrassments attending the administration of India applied as much to Madras, as to any other part of the country. No where had education increased so largely as in Madras, and certainly there the native gentlemen were not behind those of any other part of India in intelligence." Englishmen who cannot realize the fact that English education has created new aspirations in the Indian mind, are not at all fitted to rule over India. The average Anglo-Indian has persuaded himself to believe that the educated classes in this country desire the subversion of British rule. But nothing could be a greater mistake than this. The young Hindoo of the present day scouts the idea of exchanging the British Government for another. He is firmly convinced that for a very long time to come his country must remain under foreign rule, and that he has everything to lose and nothing to gain by a change of masters. The educated Indian is considered disloyal, simply because he advocates popular rights, claims a fair share in the administration of his own country, and agitates for a wider career in State employment. There can be no doubt that the duties and responsibilities of the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors in India are increasing in importance day by day in consequence of the spread of English education in the country. They would be increased still more if the principle of the decentralization scheme were carried to its logical conclusion. As Sir Grant-Duff has remarked with perfect justice, decentralization should be decentralization in reality, and that provincial Governments should be allowed to manage Provincial finance without interference. But the decentralization, as it has been hitherto worked, is nothing better than a *ticcadari* system.

Lord Northbrook, in describing Mr. Bourke's qualifications for the high office for which he has been selected, laid special stress on the fact that he had for many years been a member of the House of Commons. His lordship however, remarked:—"All present know well that they had no politics at that club, and he thought it would be well if the discussion of Indian topics could be carried on everywhere as they were in the club without reference to politics. They had had three changes of Government within very recent times, and this fact constituted a warning as to the embarrassments which might attend the administration of India if its affairs were too closely connected with politics. In regard to the great questions affecting India, there was no difference of opinion between the new parties." We have always held that if India were made the sport of English party politics, nothing could be a greater misfortune to the country. Our educated countrymen cannot too carefully bear this in mind.

It is satisfactory to observe that Mr. Bourke fully realizes the grave responsibilities of the high office he has accepted. He said: "He was under no delusion with regard to the responsibilities which he would have to undertake at Madras. He knew that a great deal was expected from him, and the correspondence which he has received during the last few months showed him that he was expected to take an equal interest in finance, in army administration, in public works, in revenue matters, in education, and in many subsidiary subjects. He was clearly expected to be proficient in archaeology, in all arts, Indian and modern, meteorology, and in botany, and it was quite clear that people who were the votaries of recreation, expected him to be a liberal patron of the drama, of music, of hunting, of polo-playing, and of lawn-tennis. He did not know in which of these departments his proficiencey or deficiency would be most apparent, but he knew that he would have to do his duty under the watchfulness of a vigilant press, ever ready to give advice when it might be required or even in advance of any demands that might be made upon it. He was quite aware also that he would have to perform his duty in the face of the House of Commons, and he hoped that anything in which he was concerned might be discussed in a manner devoid of party spirit. A Parliamentary experience of 18 years, however, did not make him hopeful on that point." He hoped that when the time came for his return to England, he would have the approval of public opinion, both in India and in England. We trust this hope will be fulfilled. If Mr. Bourke sincerely desires to have the approval of public opinion, both in India and in England, he must not, like the retiring Governor, allow himself to be guided by cliques.

THE GENESIS OF ADDRESSES.

In former times Asiatic nations never indulged in giving addresses to men of rank. The truly great were apotheosized; the rest were left to make or find their own place in history. English civilization has brought on, in India at least, a change in this respect. Addresses have become the order of the day, and no man of rank can move from one place to another without an address, welcoming or valedictory. At one time it became so universal that no Magistrate or Collector, or even a Deputy could go from one district to another without getting one or more, and the scandal and even demoralization became so great that Government felt itself called upon to intervene, and issue a prohibitory order. The order has, however, sufficed only to change the *venu*; not to put a stop to the evil. There are no statistics at hand to refer to, but we feel morally certain that the total number of addresses now given and taken is much greater than what it was thirty or forty years ago, only the receivers are now governors and other high dignitaries, and not Magistrates and Deputies. Lieutenant Governors formerly travelled from place to place like any other officer on duty, but since the publication of the scathing Minute in which Sir George Campbell described his reception at Berhampur some twelve years ago, and modestly disowned all desire to be lionised, the rule has been with all Municipalities and all communities and self-constituted public bodies to have a good stock of addresses ready at hand with more or less costly caskets to hold them, and scatter them all along the route of great men. In Great Britain such honors are reserved for the Queen and her principal ministers; but here Lieutenant Governors and Divisional Commissioners take their places. Fulsome and false as they often are, such documents mean nothing and generally do no harm except to the moral sense and self-respect of the givers and at times when they entail misappropriation of municipal funds and occasional law-suits for their prevention. Any way they are gratifying to our rulers who propose to provide a special clause in the Calcutta Municipal Bill to legalise, expense of municipal funds on addresses, and we do not wish to stand in their way. Valedictory addresses to retiring great men stand on a different footing. They are intended to serve a *quasi* historical purpose, and in them some shred or shadow of truth is, at least for the sake of decency if nothing else, desirable. In the great majority of cases this has, however, not been possible. The earliest address given by the people of Bengal was the one given by certain Calcutta Babus to Warren Hastings. Such a document was deemed desirable at his trial before the Committee of the House of Lords, as evidence of his benign rule. His friends wrote for one several years after his retirement from India, and it was sent to order. We should not be surprised to hear that it was ready drafted in England and sent out only for signatures. It is to be presumed that those who signed it had forgotten the fate of the innocent maidens who had been outraged in open court for the realization of Government Revenue under Mr. Hasting's administration. When the document came before Burke, that gifted orator remarked that the natives of India included in their pantheon both beneficent gods as well as malign ones; they worshipped the divine author of all good as well as the goddesses of small-pox and cholera, and the address showed that they had preserved a wholesome dread of the cruelties with which Mr. Warren Hasting's rule was associated. The theory was certainly a very striking one; but we doubt if it was a sound one. Our impression is that it was not the memory of the retired Warren Hastings, but the dread of the displeasure of, 'or the desire to oblige some,' locally present man of high official dignity, that extracted the signatures. Such has been the case repeatedly since that time. Sir Mordaunt Wells, a Puisne Judge of the late Supreme Court, session after session denounced the whole Bengali nation for all the sins which the monthly calendar helped him to hit upon. The scandal became so great that the Bengalis at a largely attended public meeting adopted a representation to the Secretary of State for India, praying for the recall of the offending Judge. And yet when he retired soon after his friends managed some how to get some rajas and others to give a valedictory address teeming with praises for his sympathy and good will for the people. On one occasion two friends (one of them since dead) happened to be walking near the Eden Garden when a buggy stopped by their side, and two gentlemen (one of them a former judge of the High Court,) came out and in course of conversation strongly urged them to agree to an address about which there was some demur. It would be easy for us to recall many other instances in which pressure was brought to bear upon Calcutta Babus to agree to valedictory addresses, but we do not wish to be personal, nor to detail private conversation, even though they were intended to subserve public purposes. Suffice it to say that a large majority of such addresses are extracted by official pressure non-officially applied. The disease in this country commonly called 'eye shame', prevails to an enormous extent among our people, and it records the operation of the pressure to a considerable extent. "Mr. This or Mr. That has asked me, and how can I say nay to a request from him?" is a remark which we have frequently heard, and we know for certain that the request is rarely refused. Sometimes the request is made to a native subordinate, and he tries his utmost for both signatures and subscriptions to oblige his master and show him how influential the subordinate is in native society. Not a few try to win the good will of their masters, by actively canvassing for signatures to addresses for the friends of those masters. There are some public bodies too which deem it their duty to justify their existence by active exertions on such occasions. There is a considerable amount of mutual jealousy, rivalry and animosity among these bodies, and when one body declines an address, another thinks it its duty to get up an address to spite its rival. There may—nay there are—also honest differences of opinion about the merits of public men and public measures, and these are not unoften manifested by movements for valedictory addresses. An argument is sometimes—but not often—put forth by certain people that the retiring officer is a "personal friend," or that he is an admirer of that officer, and the arguer is bound to show his respect to his friend. We should be the last to stand in the way of any one testifying his personal respect for his friend, but we have never been able to make out how the admirer who scattered flowers on the grave of Nero would be justified in doing so in the name of the Roman nation. In India "the friends and admirers" on such occasions generally identify the whole nation in their own persons. Constituted as Indian Society is it is impossible for even the most hard hearted tyrant, or for the matter of that, a ninny, in power, not to help or pro-

mote a native here and there at sometime or other and the recipients of such favors are the foremost agents in promoting schemes of valedictory addresses and memorials. They speak in the name of the nation, and endow the tyrant or the ninny with all the virtues known to man and principally for overflowing sympathy for the natives of their country. There may be others, but these, we are satisfied, are the most important latent, potent, active, exciting causes of addresses; and as it is impossible to suppress these causes there must always be a number of addresses and memorials, which can in no sense be taken as expressive of national feeling and opinion. These are certainly gratifying to the receivers, though some may chuckle at the idea of the ease with which they may earn them, and good things to exhibit to the family circle in England of a winter evening, and if some persons are benefited by presenting or promoting them we should not grumble at their good luck. But in the interests of history we deem it our duty to protest most emphatically against their being accepted as in any way expressive of the honest opinion of the nation at large. Most of them are no more truthful than the address given to Warren Hastings, and deserve no consideration whatever.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

II.

At the end of our last article on the subject we referred to certain difficulties in the way of promoting the diffusion of scientific knowledge through the Presidency and the Sibpur Colleges. We shall now notice some of them The first and the most obvious is the incompatibility of combining pure science and practical science in one course of teaching. A curriculum of a college in India must be consonant with what obtains in Europe and as no where in Europe is science taught with the sole or primary view to explain the bearing of science on art industries, we cannot follow a different course without lowering the status of our Universities and if we did, it would be fatal to higher education. Take for instance Mathematics. For practical art purposes the the amount of Mathematics required is small and of a desultory character. If we teach the subject in that way it will form no groundwork for higher mathematics. If we teach, pure mathematics step by step, as we do now, art students will find their time, if not actually wasted, a good deal taken up by what they can do without. Certain it is that the mathematics taught in the Entrance course for higher mathematics in the Presidency College, is not what is wanted and taught to junior pupils in the Sibpur College, for practical purposes. It may be said that the two courses may be amalgamated. and amalgamated they might be, but they will require a much longer period for study than at present, and the universal complaint is that the time now required is too long, and most pupils cannot afford to study so long. You may take a horse to the pond, but you cannot make it drink. You may have an amalgamated course of study, but you cannot get pupils to take it up. And what is true about Mathematics is equally so about chemistry and most of the other branches of science. A thorough scientific course is quite distinct from a practical course for a particular branch of Art. Mr. Pedler is an accomplished chemist, and few are better fitted to teach chemistry to the highest extent possible than he is, but we feel certain that he would not agree to intersperse his lectures with dessertations on mordants and soap-boiling. We have a notion too that he would not prove the best practical teacher about mordants A young man-destined for a deying-house would positively waste his time if he attended a course of lectures on chemistry at the Presidency College in the hope of fully qualifying himself for his intended profession. He may be filled to overflowing with all the mysteries of triethylemylplatinophosphonium compounds if he will, but he will not know how to produce in Bengal the fast dyes of Masulipatam chintz. The fact is the sciences are so many and so highly developed now that no person short of an Admirable Crichton can hope to master all or most or any large number of them; and those who have to qualify themselves for earning their livelihood by art industries with the aid of applied science cannot hope to master even one branch of science thoroughly. This is best illustrated by what is now done in our Medical Colleges. They cannot teach chemistry to the full extent there, and for Botany a course of twenty lectures only is deemed sufficient. If we try to follow the same course in the Presidency and other general Colleges. we at once close the door to the higher sciences. Dr. Payne tabooed chemistry altogether from the Campbell Medical School, and we shall be doing something very like it in our general Colleges. No sane man would be bold enough to say that such a course would be beneficial to the higher culture of our countrymen, and, if not, the difficulty of utilising the College lectures on science for practical art purposes may be looked upon as insurmountable. The only course feasible would be to throw open the College lectures to the public and let people have their choice and attend those lectures only which are calculated to benefit them in their respective professions, the regular College students attending the whole course. This plan is not without its difficulties, but it is practicable.

The next difficulty is the standard of qualification required for study in our Colleges. There must be a preliminary training of 8 to 10 years before a boy can pass the Entrance Examination, and there must be two years more for gestation in the chrysalis state of undergraduates before a person can be permitted to attend science lectures. This means a total preliminary training of 11 to 12 years; practically it is more, for we have to provide time for pluckings at one or other of the examinations, and as the battle of life begins early in this country it is hopeless to expect that any large number can attend science lectures for art industries. Those who have the time and the means at command look not upon art industries as fit for their career. They do and will qualify themselves for higher and liberal profession. as persons in their condition of life do in all civilized countries, and there will be very few left to recruit the ranks of scientific art workers. To meet this difficulty the memo. lately published by Government suggested a modified course of Entrance examination so as to save time. The plan suggested was, however, so crude and impracticable that the Syndicate of the Calcutta University has unanimously rejected it. Another might be suggested, but none will, we fancy, meet the requirements of the case. The best and indeed the only practical plan would be to do away with the Entrance and all other preliminary tests in the case of persons who desire to learn particular branches of science. A person wishing to attend a course of lectures on Chemistry or Botany in the Calcutta Medical College does so without any let or hindrance, provided he pays the usual fees. The same may be done at our general Colleges. Of course persons of this class should not be permitted to appear at the public examinations, and this disqualification will not be felt by them as a hardship.

The next difficulty we have to notice is that of language. Our professors and teachers cannot teach science except through the medium of the English language, and that being foreign to the people, we cannot possibly hope within any measurable distance of time to have any large number of students to cultivate scientific studies for industrial purposes. or naturalize science in this country. When science and philosophy were taught in Europe through the medium of the Latin tongue, they thrived not, but remained as sickly hot-house plants. It was only when after the Reformation Latin was discarded and the vernaculars assumed their legitimate position in instruction, that science took root and flourished. In Russia nothing national could be done until French and German were set aside and the Russian was made the medium of teaching. Similarly in India the vernaculars must be recognised as the medium of teaching, before we can hope to make the European sciences of the day our national property. The task is an onerous one. it is beset with many difficulties, and for a time it would be hopeless to expect any great progress. We must for some time have to depend on English for our scientific language. But we should never forget that it will not naturalize, and our constant endeavour should be to combine the vernaculars with the English—the former for the lower and popular education and the latter for higher education,—if we really wish to make any healthy progress.

Latest News and Notes.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and suite left town on Friday for the purpose of visiting the new light-house under construction near Chandbally and the protection works at False Point. His Honor will be absent for several days, we are told.

The hurried dismissal of Dr. Aghorenath Chatterjee from Hydrabad and the shabby treatment of Babu Nilamber Mukerjee in Kashmere have found a fitting sequel in Bikanir. Our readers will remember that owing to the unsettled condition of things in the State, the Maharaja engaged the services of Mr Nandalal Halder, a promising young Barrister of Calcutta. Mr. Haldar had, from all accounts, proved himself highly useful to the State but as a matter of course got into the bad books of Col. Talbot, the Political Officer at Bikanir. Intrigue followed, the Maharaja was prevailed upon to dismiss Mr. Haldar and he has been ordered to leave Bikanir at once. We had our misgivings when Mr Haldar accepted the post and they were not unfounded. How the expulsion of Bengalis works is however a well illustrated by the Lahore correspondent of the *Statesman*, who telegraphs:—"In Jummo affairs are going on from bad to worse since Babu Nilamber left it."

The Rungpore 'Deer case' has, we are glad to learn, attracted His Excellency the Viceroy's attention and he has called for the papers. We may look forward to Messers Newberry Shuttle-worth and the officiating District Magistrate being made an example of. Another 'deer case' by the way has cropped up in Julpaiguri, where the Deputy Magistrate is said to have dismissed a charge of assault against the Civil Surgeon who detained a deer of a local pleader and assaulted the servant who went to demand it back.

Our contemporary of the *Englishman* is sorely vexed that some of the London papers should have severely commented upon the indulgence in low abusive and indecent language by the assistant Political agents at Kathi-war. He says, "It might surely have occurred to the writers that an English gentleman was not likely to shower terms of opprobrium upon the parties to a suit, or to settle a case by kicking the litigants out of Court. Yet this is the tale that finds ready credence at home, and over which the indignant journalist is working himself into a frenzy of excitement." The case is now under the consideration of the Governor of Bombay, and we desire to say nothing about it. But we can not help thinking that the *a priori* arguments might have been well let alone. It recalls to mind that a civilian Magistrate of Berhampur Mr. Mosely, called in open court a Deputy Magistrate *batzat* or "illegetimately born," for which the Bengal government made him apologize to the offended Deputy, and that a brother Magistrate in the North Western Provinces, Mr. Laidman, habitually indulged in obscene and abusive language in open court against suitors and the charge was proved by the evidence of several respectable European witnesses.

We said, in noticing the lamentable death of Babu Sagore Dutt, that his charity was of a quiet and unobtrusive character. But its full extent was never known till after his death. Out of property worth somewhere near thirty lacs of Rupees, twelve lacs are, according to the provisions

of his will, to be devoted to the establishment and maintenance of a Native Alms House, a Hospital and a school for the poor. It is a thousand pities that the munificent donor should not have lived to see his generous scheme carried out. But relief to the suffering poor was probably more what he cared for than making a name and fame for himself during his own life time. We are not aware what directions have been detailed in the will for the guidance of the Executor. But we hope a princely donation like this will not be frittered away in the manner some others have been done. We would not, for example, have the 'out door' of a government Hospital abolished and a Charitable Dispensary established in its contiguity, by way of relieving 'undue pressure' on the Hospital Funds. A Choonee Lall Seal. Dispensary in some other central part of Calcutta than the compound of the Medical college Hospital, would have conferred real benefits on the poorer classes, since it would have added to and not taken the place of the existing relieving institutions of the Town. High quarter manupulations are apt so to distort these laudable charities as to render them next to useless in many cases. We trust that the good intentions of the charitable donor will be given full effect to in due consultation with public convenience and public requirements.

Failing the Extension of martial Law, which is said to have been advocated by the late General Sir Herbert Macpherson, Burma, whose 'dacoits' continue to give more trouble than ever, is to taste the sweets of the Arms Act. An Arms Act may do well enough in a pre-eminently peaceful and peace-loving country like India, but its efficacy in a newly conquered country is somewhat questionable. It is not the peaceful and loyal citizens whom the Act will readily have within its pale, that give the authorities any trouble. The 'Dacoits' with their organisation and equipage complete, will snap their fingures at the Act just the same, and none will be a bit wiser for it. For, to bring the 'dacoits' within the purview of the law would mean their suppression, which indeed is the ostensible object of the extension of the Act and we have thus a nice series of begging of the question and arguing in a circle. The only considerable result of the meditated extension will but be a good deal of harassment of the loyal and law-abiding citizens and increased facilities for fresh and renewed depradations by the dacoits, in the completely unprotected condition of the disarmed loyalists.

Mr. C. H. Riely, who made such a capital Chief Presidency Magistrate some time ago, is, we are glad to see, on his return from leave, to be appointed in Mr. Leith's place on the Police Bench. Mr. Leith goes back to his substantive post as Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal which, however is threatened we hear by the Finance Committee. Mr. Leith has discharged his duties well, but Mr. Reily with his riper experience will be a welcome accession to the bench. The Chief Presidency Magistrateship is supposed to be specially reserved for European lawyers. Taking that to be so we should always have the best European magistrate that is to be had for the post. By the way those about the Finance Committee whisper that the post is nearly doomed.

The rumour of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Theebaw at Ratnagiri turns out to be a *canard* as it could not but do. His Excellency's sea-trip did not extend beyond Vizigapatam. As announced in our last issue His Excellency returned to Bombay on Saturday before last, when a public reception of a most hearty and splendid character was accorded. The Maharaja Holkar, the Raja of Kolahpore and various other Chiefs of the Bombay Presidency graced the reception. The Municipality were present as a matter of course, with their stereotyped address, though the treatment it has received at the hands of Lord Dufferin's government in respect of its water-works loan was not of a very handsome order. His Excellency was, as it were ashamed of the gratitude of the Municipality and his reply to the address was apologetic throughout. His Excellency expressed his gratification that after two year's trial he should experience the same cordiality and confidence at the hands of the good people of Bombay with which he was greeted two years ago, on his first arrival at India. He said "it is now, if possible, still more gratifying and encouraging to find that the experience of two eventful years has in no way diminished the cordiality and confidence with which Bombay greeted me on my arrival. This is very welcome, not merely because it naturally awakens in me agreeable emotions, but also, and chiefly, because it affords a good omen for the future." His Excellecy apologetically remarked "I cannot help telling you that I know no municipality imbued with a more enlightened, wisely progressive, and throughly practical spirit than the municipality of Bombay. I am well aware how much Your efforts are hampered by the difficulty of raising capital at a reasonable rate of interest, and I have always regretted that the Government of India could not come to your aid in the matter and in the way you desired.

Nor can I hold out any immediate prospect of the Government of India abandoning the financial policy it has adopted after very careful consideration. I have little or no doubt, however, that if your present high reputation is maintained the carrying out of the projected works will be little, if at all, delayed, for the increasing confidence in your wisdom and prudence will supply the guarantee you require. The financial assistance granted by Government to the Port Commissionesr will indirectly help you by fostering the wealth and prosperity of the city as a whole. How much this wealth and prosperity are objects of solicitude to the Government is shown by the large amount of attention recently devoted to your harbour defences." The Viceroy's indisposition, brought on, we are afraid by exposure, over-exertion and fatigue disturbed some of the arrangements and His Excellency was not present at the evening, levee, where Lord Reay represented him. Visits were exchanged with the Maharajas, Rajas, Thakoors, and Nawabs present at Bombay on Tuesday. On Wednesdny, Lord Dufferin distributed the prizes to the successful students of Bombay school of Arts, which is reported to be doing useful work. In His Excellency's address to the students the Viceroy sought to vindicate the current cry for Technical Education and to shield himself from the charge of being unfriendly to High Education. His Excellency remarked "the prosecution of artistic and technical education will be one of the most fertile sources of prosperity in India, and, in saying this I am glad to take the earliest opportunity of declaring that it would never enter my head that any encouragement given to artistic or technial education on the part of Government implied in the remotest degree any want of appreciation of that admirable system of higher education which is so happily established among us." His Excellency was very happy, though rather unguarded in his expression of opinion about the labours of the Finance Committee, whose late presence at Bombay is said to have created a flutter in the local school of Arts. His Excellency said "I am in hopes that it will eventually be found that the bark of those excellent gentlemen who have been examinining the financial condition of our-Indian establishment will be worse than their bite." No body expected, it may candidly be said, better results from the 'labours' of the Commission than a paltry mouse and it is as well that His Excellency has taken the public into confidence before the Committee submits its report

At evening Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy entertained the Viceroy and there was a ball at the Yatcht club. The next year's tour was fore-shaddowed is his Excellency's reply to the Surat Muninicipility who waited upon his Excellency at the Elephanta Caves. His Excellency said :—Next year in all probability it will be my duty to visit the North-West frontier of India,and eventually to inspect the harbour of Karachi. Should this be the case, it may still be possible that I shall have the honour and pleasure of seeing your city Owing to His Excellency's indisposition some modifications were made in the programmme of the tour. His Excellency visited Poona on Friday and received an address of the *Sarvajanik Sabha*, protesting against the proposed abolition of the Deccan College. His Excellency and arrived at Nandgaon the same day, and halted at Aurungabad on Sunday. His Excellency returns to Nandgaon to-day, and starts thence for Haidarabad to-morrow at 8 A. M.

The Inspector General of Police in evidently jealous of 'native Barristers and does not like their intuference with the smooth course of justice. We read in the Resolution on the last year's Police Administration Report :

"There was a serious case in the Midnapore district, in which some four or five hundred people, said to have been headed by one of the Moyna zemindars, forcibly cut the Government embankment near Ghanpore, thereby flooding a large tract of country and destroying the crops. The Inspector-General remarks that the case broke down owing to the appearance of a native Barrister, who is said to have examined and cross-examiued the withnesses for 88 days until the record became a ponderous volume, and the real facts were buried in irrelevant matter. The case was tried by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Tumlook, and the Judge of Midnapore brought the conduct of the Barrister to the notice of the High Court. This Government has also addressed the High Court on the subject." Wherein the Barrister erred in exposing the defects of the case and trying to get his clients off is not apparent, though the Police might most devoutly have wished their imprisonment. If the Barrister was guilty of putting irrelevant questions, why, the presiding magistrate was fully competent to stop him. The High Court is powerless to interfere in the case, inspite of the "communications," we are afraid. The Norton-Sullivan case, though having quite another bearing, has not been dicided in vain.

The Inspector General is happy in still another idea. He would nip aggrarian riots in the bud by summoning distant Zamindars and binding them down to keep the peace. We aretold :—

A riot of any dimensions is the outcome of preparation, and cannot possibly be organised and carried through off-hand ; if, then, as soon as the symptoms of coming disturbance were observed, the fomenters and instigators are made marked men by being bound over to keep the peace, they will invariably be found to lose heart, and to become discredited in the eyes of their followers. There is no other mode of prevention, and the only cure consists in hunting down the rank and file to the last man, and in impressing on the country side the wholesome lesson that no case will be dropped until every man concerned has been accounted for. As regards the principal instigators and ringleaders, the Lieutenant-Governor entirely agrees with these remarks. A serious riot may often be prevented by a judicious resort to the provisions of section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Where the zemindar resides outside the district, and organises and instigates the riot from a distance, it is no doubt somewhat difficult to get at him, owing to the rulings (I. L. R., 11 Cal, 737 ; 12 Cal., 133. following I. L. R., 6 All. 26 that a Magistrate has no power to take proceedingy under this section against a person not personalle within his jurisdiction. The Judges appear to hav, rejected the wider and more natural construction because 'it would empower any Magistrate in any part of India.' But if a zemindar instigates a disturbance in Jessore from Calcutta or elsewhere, there appears to be no good reason why he should not be summoned by the Magistrate of whose district the peace is imperilled, provided there be sufficient *prima facie* evidence of the instigation. There is no hardship in enforcing the attendance of an absconding offender, and it is of the essence of criminal law that process should be issued on *exparte* information. Supposing a riot has actually been committed, and a Magistrate thinks there are grounds for believing that an absentee zemindar has been gulity under sections 154, 155, or 156 of the Penal Code, he can at once issue process under those sections ; and, subject to the above remarks, there appears to be no reason why process should not be issued for prevention in the same way as for punishment. The above rulings were brought to the notice of the Legal Member by more than one Local Administration when Act X of 1886 was before the Legislative Council, but, as the Code was not being generally revised, no action was taken. Under these circumstances, it would be desirable to have the matter set at rest by a Full Bench ruling. But putting aside the provisions in the Criminal Procedure Code,when riots have actually taken place, and there are *prima facie* grounds for believing that absentee owners or agents have committed offences under sections 154, 155, and 156 of the Penal Code, those sections should be rigorously enforced ; this is rendered all the more necessary by the disability of issuing process for purposes of prevention. Of course the sections should be equally enforced against resident owners and agents ; and if this be done, the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that serious and homicidal riots will considarably diminish in number." The Inspector General and the Lieutenant Governor will probably have to wait till the High Court promulgates such a wholesome ruling. The *hairan parshaning* police luminaries will derive consolation from the laudable expression of anxiety of their chief "to hunt down the rank and file to the last man." The phraseology is so elegant withal.

The case of Madhub Giri of Tarukessor against Tripura Churun Giri for perjury has broken down and the Mahant Maharaj is likely to find himself

hauled over red coals once more. Mr. Grant has set aside Mr. Dey's conviction and aquitted Tripura and is of opinion that Tripura's case against the Mohunt was a true one. Revival of criminal proceedings against Madhub Giri for indecent assault on Tripura' wife, is talked of.

After the long Dusserah Vacation the Calcutta High Court re-opened on Wednesday last ; but business is said to be remarkably dull. The number of plaints filed after the long recess was not large and Justice Wilson who took the day's Chamber-business in absence of Justice Trevelyan disposed of all applications in about half an hour. The new Chief has introduced some modifications in the constitution of the Court, the most important of which is the recasting of the Appellate Benches. The old 'group Bench' system is to be abolished and the Benches will no longer hear appeals from different sets of districts that were assigned to them. One Bench consisting of Justices Wilson and O'Kinealy will hear Regular Appeals from all districts and special appeals and miscellaneous cases will be heard by the remaining Benches. The Chief Justice and another judge wil constitute a permanent Criminal Bench. It is apprehended that this arrangement will not facilitate work and that the pressure on the Regular appeal Bench will be great. Two Original courts presided over by Justice Macpherson a civilian judge and Justice Trevelyan will sit and either of these judges will preside at the monthly Criminal Sessions.

The Review of the Bengal Police Administration Report for 1886 affords some very curious reading. We regret we have no space for quoting the passage about the offence of murders ; but the tone of the passage throughout is one of apology by the Inspector General of Police for the numerous miscarriages of justice that occured during the year. The Inspector General would have the public believe that the Police did all to clear up mysteries that lay in its power, and that if there was any miscarriage of justice, our tribunals high and low were at fault. We have no means of ascertaining whether His Honor the Lieutenant Governor accepts this view of the case, but we should think so judging from the approving manner in which the Inspector General's strictures are quoted. This implies a serious reflection on our Courts of law, and it behoves the High Court to take such notice of the remarks as it thinks proper. The review gives an interesting analysis of the offences in the different parts of the country.

The early pranks of the Maharaja Holkar are never to be forgiven it seems, and all possible opportunities are taken by Anglo-Indians to whom the Maharaja does not happen to be very friendly, to rake up old animosities. Some trifling incidents at Bombay are sought to be made a mountain of and 'specials' are busy telegraphing to distant Presidencies about "the recent behaviour" of the Maharaja and its "having drawn some attention." This we are afraid is by way of preparing the public mind for some coming storm. The 'behaviour' seems to have reference to some points of precedence. But in glowing terms are we told that 'the Maharaja absented himself from the levee, although not incapacitated from attendance by illness, and again declined to be present at the distribution of prizes at the School of Arts unless he could be provided with a seat on the dais beside the Viceroy. This request being refused he did not attend." We trust the Foreign Office will for goodness' sake cease to be absurd.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Ware Edgar is likely to get the Chief Secretaryship of the Government of Sir Steuart Bayley. Mr. F. B. Peacock will be absent from India for two years on furlough and will be fortunate in his successor if Mr. Edgar is the man. Mr. Edger is a worthy and deserving officer and a man of large sympathies.

The Bengal Legislative Council is to be partially re-cast. Colonel Trevor, Mr. Garret and and Rai Joy Prokash Lall go out by rotation and Mr. Macauley, Mr. T. T. Allen and Babu Kally nath Mitra will be appointed in their place. Rai Joy Prokash Lal has done his duties as a legislator remerkably well and it is a pity that the Government could not see its way of re-appionting him. Messrs Macauley and Mitra are meant of course to be the official agd non-official Municipal members. But they will have to wait a long while yet for their work, if the story of the adverse despatch of the Seretary of State about the Municipal Bill of which neither Mr. Harrison, nor Sir Rivers Thompson seems yet to know anything about, be true. The *Statesman* hears that Lord Cross takes the fundamental objection of the municipal boundaries of Calcutta, which were prescribed by Acts of Parliament, being altered by India Coundils Acts. The point struck us powerfully when the question was first moted and we said as much. But no body cared to take our suggestion up and the difficulty was never thought of being removed till the Secretary of State pointed out the 'oversight.' The law-officers of the Crown will have to be consulted and some Parliamentary legislation will have to be gone through, before the Bill can be taken in hand its seems, and we are promised quite an unforeseen respite for at least a session.

Telegrams.

Count Kalnoky, speaking to the Hungarian Delegation, insisted on the necessity of maintaining the integrity of the Treaty of Berlin. General Kaulbar's mission, he added, was a passing phase, which if exaggerated would render it necessary to prepare to overcome greater troubles. He endorsed the policy of M. Tisza. The Austrian Government, he said, desired to avoid any menace, unless, such should be absolutely necesssary, and wished for peace, but not any price.

Count Kalnoky dwelt at some length on the relations of Austro-Hungary with Germany, which, he said, were of the most cordial kind, as were those with Russia. The Government of the latter country had promised to uphold existing treaties and had disclaimed any wish to encroach on Bulgaria, or to change its relations without the co-agency of the Powers.

The Austrian Government, said Count Kalnoky, greatly valued English assurances, as showing that the support of England would be available if required. He hoped, however, for a peaceful solution of the existing difficulties.

M. Karaveloff has resigned the Bulgarian Regency, and M. Zankoff has been elected third Regent in his place.

A Bulgarian deputation is about to visit the different European Courts, with the object of explaining the situation in Bulgaria.

The Russians are displeased at the tone of Count Kalnoky's speech to the Hungarian delegation, and interpret it as being menacing.

The nomination of Prince Dolgorouki to the post of Russian Minister at Teheran is intended as an offset against British influence in Persia.

Count Andrassy, speaking to the Hungarian Delegations, strongly condemned the admission of Russia to the alliance of the Emperors, the interests of Russia and Austria being opposed to each other. Count Kalnoky concurred in these remarks, and said that Austria must uphold the autonomy of Bulgaria. Russia, he added, had no special rights in Bulgaria.

General Kaulbars is seeking a motive for a rupture with Bulgaria, in order to obtain a pretext for returning to Russia.

Large parties of rebels are hovering about in the neighbourhood of Wady Halfa. But there is no foundation for the statement that an Egyptian regiment has been ordered to Wady Halfa. There are already 2,700 Egyptian troops there, which is considered a sufficient force to stop any rebel advance that is attempted.

The Governor of Madras on behalf of the Government and public of Madras has expressed, hearty concurrence in the Prince of Wales' suggestion to establish an Imperial Institute. Nine influential local gentlemen have been invited to form a committee to collect the subscription.

The Socialists arranged for a great demonstration in Trafalgar Square on Sunday last, and have requested Lord Salisbury to remain in town and receive a deputation on that day. But his Lordship has declined to do so.

The authorities, in view of the expected demonstration took extraordinary precautions. Batteries of Artilery and reinforcements of troops were drafted into the Metropolis.

The *Times* publishes a report that Sir Robert Hamilton will shortly be removed frrm his post of Under-Secretary for Ireland at Dublin Castle, in consequence of his Nationalist tendencies.

The Aden correspondeut of the *Times of India* reports that, on the morning of the 1st instant, the Steam Ship *Hubbuda*, from Austrilia, ran down the Dutch Steamer *Prins Hendrik* in the roads. *Prins Fredrik* at once began to sink. and in half an hour she was aground by the stern. No lives were fortunately lost ; but the passengers suffered some loss and inconvenience. A good deal of cargo was saved, and attempts were being made, when the mail left, to float her.

The Mail Steamer *Peshawar* encountered a severe storm in the Indian Ocean when within 600 to 700 miles from Bombay, and had to slacken her speed in consequence. The *Peshawar* brought out Prince Leopold of Prussia, Lord and Lady Wynford, Count Kanitz, Count Wedel, Sir Alexander Fairbairn, and Justices Trevelyan and Macpherson.

The Governor of Madras has intimated to P. S. Ramasawmy Moodelliar, C. I. E., that the Government will appoint him Sheriff next year.

BEVERAGES FOR WARM COUNTRIES.

In warm countries it is of supreme importance to use a health-giving beverage, with which, in all cases and at trifling cost, the thirst can be quenched without risk of deranging the stomach and especially the intestines.

Of all hygienic products, the one uniting the most powerful and recognised beneficial properties is undoubtedly Tar.

The use of tar-water was first favourable in England after a remarkable account eulogising its virtues, written by Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, who being on board a vessel amongst the crew of which Typhus was making terrible ravages, noticed that those sailors who drank tar-water were left untouched by this discease.

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A table spookful of Guyot's Tar Solution poured into a tumbler of water produces a pleasant and eminentlv healthful drink ready for immediate states.

Guyot's Tar Solution is also the most efficious remedy for bronchial affections, colds, catarrah, phthiisis, as well as for bladder diseases.

To all, who would have tried it, this truly wonderful beverage has afforded complete and comforting relief.

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Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Its Unequalled Efficacy in the Wasting Diseases of Children.—Dr. G. Saunders, C. B., late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals. Superintendent London Medical Mission, writes :—"I have used Dr. de Jongh's L'ght-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children.' Dr. Stavely King, Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital writes :—"I can very conscientiously testify to the superior qualities of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of Mesenteric and Pulmonary Tubercle, and in the Atrophic Diseases of Children." Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes :—"I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find morever, that any patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints. and quarts, with his stamp and signatuae and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*November* 17, 1886.

GENERAL.—Moulvie Abdool Wassay Ahmed, Sub-Deputy Collector, Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Lalbagh, in the district of Moorshedabad.

Baboo Juggut Chunder Roy, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bagirhat, Khoolna, is transferred to Alipore, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

The services of Baboo Ganendra Nath Pal Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patuakholly, Backergunge, on leave, are placed at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for employment on excise work in the districts of Hoogly and Howrah.

Baboo Bhoobuneshwar Singh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Satkhira, Khoolna, on leave, is transferred to the Sudder station of that district.

Mr C F Manson Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Lohardugga.

Baboo Jogendra Kumar Bose, Assistant Manager, Wards' Estates, Chittagong, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, vice Baboo Annanda Prasad Pattack, deceased, but will continue to hold his present appointment until further orders.

Baboo Purmeshwar Prassad is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, vice Baboo Jogendra Kumar Bose, on the deputation, and is posted to Bishenpore, in the district of Bankoora.

Mr A W Paul, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Sudder station of the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Baboo Khagendra Nath Mitra, Deputy Magistrate, and Deputy Collector, Satkhira, Khoolna, is appointed to have charge of the Oolooberiah sub-division in Howrah.

Baboo Nobin Krishna Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Ooloobariah, Howrah, is transferred to Khoolna, and is appointed to have charge of the Satkhira sub-division of that district.

Moulvi Mahomed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensingh, is transferred to Backergunge, and is appointed to have charge of the Patuakhally sub-division of that district.

Kumar Girendra Narain Deb, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is allowed leave for three months.

Moulvi Mobaruck Ali, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Singbhoom.

Mr R H Renny, Assistant Commissioner, Singbhoom is transferred to the Sudder station of the district of Hazaribagh.

POLICE.—Mr A B Barnard is re-appointed temporarily to be Additional Deputy Commisioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta, with effect from the 1st instant.

REGISTRATION.—Baboo Probhat Chunder Chatterje, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pooree, is also appointed to be Sudder Sub-Registrar of Pooree.

OPIUM.—Surgeon P A Weir, Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent, Benares, is allowed leave for seven days in extension.

MEDICAL.—Assistant Apothecary J T Weston, Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to act as Apothecary, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr R M Blaker.

Dr J Anderson, Professor of Comparative Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India six months' extension of extraordinary leave on medical certificate without pay.

Dr C M Russell, Civil Medical Officer, Sarun, is allowed leave for three months.

Surgeon-Major G Bomford is appointed to be substantive protempore Second Resident Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon J Clarke.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Baboo Tarak Chandra Das, B L, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Bankoora to be ordinarily stationed at Khattra, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Tara Prosonna Ghose.

Baboo Aughore Nath Ghose, Subordinate Judge of Rajshahye, is also appointed to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Rampore-Beauleah.

The Lieutenant Governor empowers Baboo Saroda Prosad Sircar, Officiating Deputy Magisrrate, Mozufferpore, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Chatterjee, B L, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Chota Nagpore, to be ordinarily stationed at Lohardugga, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Krishna Chunder Das.

Advertisements.

GOVENMENT ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

An Examination for admission to the Mechanical Apprentice Department of this College will be held on 17th January 1887. For further particulars see Gazettes of India and Calcutta. or apply to the *Principal.*

Seebpore.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

Applications for the appointment of Law Lecturer will be received by the Rrgistrar up to December 10-1886.

The Salary is at present Rs250 per mensem, and the Law School which is under the control of the Law Lecturer is open throughout the year except from August 1st to October 15th and from the first Monday in December to the 2nd January.

Candidates are required to hoid a position not inferior to that of a pleader in the Chief Court of the Punjab and to possess a sufficient knowledge of *Urdu* to be able to lecture in that language.

Senate Hall, Lahore } Registrar
November 10-1886. } Punjab University

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited by Municipal Board of Agra for the construction of a Light Tramway for the removal of night-soil road, and latrine sweepings &c., of the city to a distance of from one to two miles from Municipal limits. The Board estimate that at least six miles of rails will be required as owing to the piculiar location of some parts of the city, the night-soil, sweepings &c., will have to be conveyed from two depots in different directions, It is estimated roughly that 2,500 maunds of refuse will have to be removed daily of which one-third will be liquid or semi-liquid. The line over which the Tramways will pass is practically level. Either horse or bullock power, most probably the latter will be used. The tenders should include the cost of tipping Wagons, rails, sleepers &c. &c., and should state if it includes carriage to Agra, and if not, where the plant will be delivered. It should also estate if the tenderer is prepared to construct the line in Agra, and if so, at what cost. The Board consider that the gauge should not be less than two feet, but are willing to reconsider this point. Tenders will be received up to the 19th November 1886. Apply to the Secretary Municipal Board of Agra.

SHEO NARAIN,
Secretary.

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NEW BOOKS

১ রৈবতক (কাব্য)... প্রসিদ্ধ কবি শ্রীনবীনচন্দ্র সেন প্রণীত—মহাভারত কি, এবং কৃষ্ণজীবনের মূল মন্ত্রই বা কি এই কাব্যে তাহা বুঝান হইয়াছে ... ১৷৷০

২ কড়ি ও কোমল (গীতিকবিতা)... সুকবি শ্রীরবীন্দ্র নাথ ঠাকুর প্রণীত—এত গুলি সুললিত মধুর খণ্ডকবিতার একত্রসন্নিবেশ বাঙ্গালায় আর দেখা যায় নাই ১৲

৩ সাবিত্রী বিখ্যাত সাবিত্রী লাইব্রেরীর অধিবেশনসমূহে বঙ্গের প্রধান লেখকগণ কর্ত্তৃক পঠিত প্রবন্ধাবলী ১৷০

৪ প্রদীপ, ৫ কনকাঞ্জলি কবি শ্রীঅক্ষয়কুমার বড়াল প্রণীত—সমস্ত পত্রাদিতে ভূয়সী প্রশংসিত(প্রত্যেক) ৷৷০

৬ হিন্দুধর্ম্মের উদ্দেশ, ১৲ ৭ পরলোক তত্ত্ব, ৮ প্রলয়তত্ত্ব আর্য্যধর্ম্মের উচ্চভাব এই সকল পুস্তকে বিশেষ রূপ সমালোচিত হইয়াছে—হিন্দুশাস্ত্রের প্রকৃত মর্ম্মগ্রাহী শ্রীচন্দ্রশেখর বসু প্রণীত।

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